

STANDARD DISPATCHES ARE GENUINE AND GUARANTEED BY THE GREATEST NEWS GATHERING ASSOCIATION IN THE WORLD, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

UTAH—THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE WEATHER WILL BE PARTLY CLOUDY, WITH RAIN OR SNOW, IN NORTH PART TONIGHT OR TOMORROW. COOLER.

BITTER DENUNCIATION OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT BY WILLET

Most Flagrant Attack Ever Made in House Upon Chief Executive and His Acts—"Passing of Roosevelt" Is Theme—New York Congressman Characterizes Him as a Gargoyle, Who Is Always Good to Laugh at

Washington, Jan. 18.—Characterizing President Roosevelt as a gargoyle and as "this plummy descendant of Dutch trades people," and charging him with having "established a court in the White House which would have delighted the heart of his admirer, Alexander Hamilton," Mr. Willett of New York, in the house of representatives today, made one of the most bitter attacks on the chief executive ever heard in that body. Mr. Willett took for his theme, "The Passing of Roosevelt," and in a speech of great length, dealt with numerous of the President's acts since he came into office and scathingly denounced them.

After declaring that in the face of all sorts of conditions, Americans were possessed of a universal sense of humor, Mr. Willett said, "to such people, it must be confessed, a chief magistrate who has himself no sense of humor, moving like a horse tender over the hayfield of American activities, stirring up every drying blade of once green grass, to let it fall drier than before, quarrel one day with the practical politicians, then with the party-men-in-the-middle reforms, then with the socialists, then with the great industrial corporations, wrestling in agony over the spirit of Noah Webster and our glorious English tongue, making a fall out of nature's favors, exhorting our women to avoid race suicide, cannot be an unmitigated nuisance.

"He plays the tyrant to be sure, but he is a tyrant who fears the carnival tickler. He sees things that have a bad smell, but the fresh breeze of Capitol Hill does not let the odor linger.

"He tries our patience, but he is always good to laugh at. Thank heaven for the things that make us laugh. Without them, we might easily become raw untamed Anglo-Saxons, making much of Magna Charta, bellowing about an effete bill of rights or even ready to fight for freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of press, as did our uncivilized ancestors at Lexington and Bunker Hill."

Mr. Willett gave a brief biography of Mr. Roosevelt's beginning with his experiences as a cowboy, down to the present time, and accused him, in his early manhood, of having had preposterous notions, of having "knifed" Secretary Long, of being "a warrior alone in Cuba," of having won the governorship of New York by a mere fluke "when the false halo of San Juan Hill was above his head; the beneficiary of assassins, and last, and crowning piece of luck, the nominee for president when all the aggressive elements of the nation were bent on seeing their own candidate defeated, the mammoth jocularities has got to laugh with every appearance; the gargoyle has been funny from the hour it left its native quarry."

Continuing Mr. Willett said: "And Mr. Chairman, should the gentlemen who view this curious figure with feigned admiration ask me how any son of Adam can be at the same time, a hay tender, a jocularities and a gargoyle, I can only answer that this particular hero is an eccentric exception to all rules, a solecism superlatum, a mixed-metaphor, an impossibility; a comet that roves at will regardless of the limitations of order and law that apply to earth and moon, to stars and planets.

"He boasts of Irish blood but no historic Irishman would have treated an ally as he treated Mr. Harriman. "He exults in a strain of the old Huguenot, but the French gentleman would not fly into a passion and lash the horse of a timid young girl whose only offense is inadvertently passing the royal party in a public highway. Even Louis XIV was not that sort of a tyrant and Henry IV, Henry of Navarre, the great Huguenot king, wore the white plume of noblesse oblige.

"He tells us of his southern aristocrats, but I can inform him that if the wife of a Robert Toombs or of a Jefferson Davis had been treated by him as Mrs. Minor Morris was, he would have been called out or branded as a coward if he had been a thousand times a present.

"He is proud to insist that the family whose name he bears comes from Holland; but his ready surrender to the politicians of his own party make it clear enough that fat burghers who put up their shutters at the first beat of the war drum must have been his progenitors. He beats the Dutch, however, as even his severest critics must confess.

"Are you shocked that a chief magistrate should justify such characterization? I am shocked, too. Do you say that the place he holds should make us all dumb before him? Has what this fountain of Billingsgate has said of his predecessors in that high office, and said that no man's tongue should be stilled by such a consideration?

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"He quoted from President Roosevelt's books in which the President is alleged to have attacked Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Pierce and others, and said that for the Adamses who stood for federalist aristocracy and admiration for Alex-

ander Hamilton, the defeated champion of a limited monarchy. "Of course," said Mr. Willett, "these condemnations roar as gently as any cooling dove when compared with his denunciation of John Paul Jones as a 'pirate,' of Napoleon the Great as 'utterly unscrupulous,' of New England's idolized Wendell Phillips as always 'either mischievous or ridiculous and usually both,' of Thomas Paine, the first champion of American liberty as 'a filthy little atheist,' of Mirabeau, believing Roman Catholics as persons of arrested mental development,' of Quakers as 'quite as undesirable citizens as duellists.' But he has been frank enough in abusing other presidents to shut the lips of his defenders on the dignity of the presidential office."

Mr. Willett declared that "consistency is a jewel which the gargoyle is always throwing to the swine." No king, he said, in any limited monarchy was ever half so exigent, or ever half so implacable. "For a president," he added, "you must go back to Napoleon the Great, the oldest member of the gargoyle's Ananias club who used to ask the wives of his thirty favorites whether they could only afford one gown a year; who said once to the wife of one of his fighting marshals, 'Your dress is dirty,' and who insisted on doing all the matchmaking in his official circles."

The Democracy of Lincoln, he said, the bluff Americanism of Grant and Cleveland, the equally American civility of Arthur and McKinley had passed into history, "along with the joviality of Garfield and the non-conformist thrift of Rutherford B. Hayes."

"We have a king and a court now," Mr. Willett exclaimed, "as good an imitation of a real thing known to the nobility of monarchial countries as the scion of a family of trading Dutchmen can concoct."

At this juncture Mr. Willett called the roll of the so-called Ananias club, and said: "The earth is intoxicated and reels around our jocularities. He alone is the personification of sobriety, temperance, of statesmanship, calmness in speech and action. The ever-moving, hoydenish hurries over the field, throwing upward the clover of politics, the timothy of zoology, the bluegrass of history and letting each blade fall a little drier than it was before.

"Jealousy you can read in the gargoyle's distorted features. You look at the twisted lines, and it is easy, oh, so easy to understand the insolvency toward Democracy, the one great figure of the Spanish-American war, the hero who took Manila with the worst ships a rotten bureaucracy can find for him.

"The persistent defamation of Admiral Cervera, who so gallantly fought the Santiago bay, the insults heaped on General Miles, whose counsel was ignored in the expensive blunders of the land campaign at Santiago."

The President, Mr. Willett declared, showed his teeth at all real heroes, "because real heroes are gall and wormwood to a bogus one."

Continuing his denunciation, Mr. Willett charged that the President had bulldozed President Castro, had seen the Philippines brutally treated, had mauled Colonel Stewart, whom he did not like, had kept a young woman from earning an honest living by the truth, had allowed "scandalous conditions" to exist in the army and navy, had compelled his subordinates "to act as hunting dogs for the Czar of Russia, in trailing down men who have fought for liberty," had practically re-established the John Adams alien and sedition laws; had forced desertion from the navy by allowing intolerable treatment of sailors "at the hands of the aristocracy of Annapolis officers," had permitted the degradation of soldiers at West Point who had been put to mental work, and had given a Scotch verdict in connection with the alleged Panama scandal.

Conclusion he said, among other things: "You may say, then, that one individual gargoyle does not count for so much after all. No, not in the development of the centuries, but he counts vitally and continuously, as affecting the people who have to live under him. And the change from a Nero fiddling while Rome is burning, to Vespasian calmly devoted to securing as good government as tendencies will permit, is a change to be devoutly welcomed by us as by the ancient Romans."

Several times, in the course of Mr. Willett's remarks, he was called to order by Mr. Hughes of West Virginia. "I call him to order," Mr. Hughes exclaimed. "He is going ahead with a lot of rot that neither the house nor the country is interested in."

Mr. Butler of Pennsylvania, in the chair, ruled that Mr. Willett was speaking under the license of general debate and that he was not called upon to indicate in advance the subject of his remarks. Mr. Willett then proceeded and frequently elicited applause from his Democratic colleagues.

Mr. Willett's reference to "the defamation of Admiral Schley" caused Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts to ob-

ject. After a good deal of sparring, the chair ruled that the words were offensive.

By this time the house was in a furor. Above the babel of voices, Mr. Gardner was heard to make the point that a member having been found out of order in debate, he was no longer entitled to the floor.

Messrs. Hepburn (Iowa) and Mann (Illinois), with copies of the rules in their hands, appealed for recognition. Mr. Hepburn insisted that Mr. Willett should take his seat, Mr. Mann in the meantime, reading some rules on the case. The chair directed Mr. Willett to take his seat, which he reluctantly did.

Before the chair passed on the points of Messrs. Mann and Hepburn, Mr. Chandler (Mississippi) moved that Mr. Willett be allowed to "proceed in order."

On that motion, a vote was taken with the result that by a party vote of 78 to 126, the house refused further to hear the New York member.

In vain Mr. Fitzgerald of New York sought to have the chair construe the rules so that Mr. Willett might proceed. Mr. Willett had practically concluded his remarks and he received the verdict of the house with a smile.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The supreme court of the United States today decided against former President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners in the damage suit brought by him against former Governor Peabody of Colorado, on account of Moyer's imprisonment on the governor's orders because of his alleged connection with riots at Telluride, Colo., in 1904.

Former Adjutant General Sherman Bell, of Colorado, also was named as a defendant. There was a strike of the miners employed in that vicinity and the militia was sent to Telluride to quell what the governor and General Bell claimed was an insurrection. Moyer was an active factor in the agitation, and was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of fomenting trouble. He applied to the state courts for a writ of habeas corpus, and when this was refused, brought suit in the United States circuit court for the district of Colorado for damages on the ground that there had been no authority for his detention. His petition was dismissed for the reason that Judge Lewis, sitting in the federal court, held that he was without jurisdiction. Moyer then appealed to the supreme court, which, in an opinion delivered by Justice Holmes of that court, today affirmed the ruling of the circuit court.

Both Fight Desperately Against Being Rescued, One Declaring She Wanted to Die.

New York, Jan. 18.—Two young women plunged into the waters about New York yesterday and both of them fought desperately against being rescued. The first, who gave the name of Albertina de Cour, said that she fell off a pier at the Battery by accident, this notwithstanding the fact that she struggled to ward off her rescuers later. A soldier stationed at Fort Wood is the man who dragged her in to shallow water, barely in time to save her life.

The other young woman, named Janet Dalton, made a deliberate effort to end her life by jumping into the Hudson river at the foot of West 26th street. Watchmen saw her leap and put forth boat hooks for her to clutch, but she warded them off and it was necessary to entangle her clothing to drag her ashore. At a hospital she said she was a seamstress, "tired of life and ready to die."

Clara Morris is in critical condition.

New York, Jan. 18.—It was learned that Clara Morris, the actress, who has been ill for a long time, is in a serious condition. A nervous breakdown caused her illness.

Miss Morris, who in private life is Mrs. Frederick C. Harriott, is at her home in Yonkers, N. Y. She is 60 years old.

California State Bank Commissioner Stricken

Pacific Grove, Cal., Jan. 18.—Paris Kilburn, successfully for nearly a quarter of a century state bank commissioner and San Francisco harbor commissioner, died at his residence here early today, aged 75 years. While visiting friends on Saturday, he was stricken down by apoplexy or some allied complaint, and never emerged from a state of coma. He leaves a widow, one son, C. Leon Kilburn of Berkeley, and a daughter, Mrs. Jessie Leighton, of Syracuse, N. Y. The deceased formerly farmed extensive tracts of land in the Salinas Valley.

Dr. Hirsch Says Jews Are No Longer Hebrews

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Dr. Emil Hirsch, in a sermon declared yesterday that Jews no longer were Hebrews in his opinion, "either in blood or in belief."

"That word is gradually disappearing," said Dr. Hirsch. "It crops up occasionally as in the Hebrew institute, but usually we speak of Jewish institutions, Jewish hospitals and the like. The Hebrew God was one of power. The Hebrew religion was one of sacrifice. It was the custom to offer up the first child that the others might be spared from disease and death. That is not our belief. We believe in a different sort of God."

Popularity Causes The Downfall Of "Alkali Pete"

CREW OF TWELVE PERISH

Little "Reefer" Torn to Pieces and All on Board Drowned

New York, Jan. 18.—Although lifesavers worked practically all night and resumed their endeavors early today, a sailor's "reefer" which was cast up about a quarter of a mile down the coast from the scene of the wreck, was the only trace found of the crew of the ill-fated little fishing schooner Swallow, of St. Johns, N. F., which was driven into the breakers of Long Island and torn to pieces during the storm which raged Saturday night. The victims, thought to be twelve in number, consequently are as yet unnamed, and the story of the disaster will probably never be told, as there appears to be little doubt that every man on board perished. As there are two schooners, registered under the name of Swallow, there was additional mystery when the wreck was first discovered, but investigation seems to ascertain definitely that it was the little two-masted fishing boat from Newfoundland. Lifesavers will continue their vigil along the beach throughout the day, hoping that some bodies may be washed ashore.

FORAKER WILL NOT BE COUNSEL FOR NEGROES

Washington, Jan. 18.—Senator J. B. Foraker, in a signed statement today, set at rest the story that after his retirement from the senate March 4, he would become the counsel for the discharged negro soldiers of the twenty-fifth infantry. The story, he says, is not true, and he adds that he could not accept such employment should it be tendered. Both Senators Foraker and Bishop John Denny know of no fund being raised for the defense of the discharged negroes.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN TRY TO END THEIR LIVES

THEY PLUNGE INTO WATERS ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

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of congress a letter stating that while the league stands for ultimate absolute prohibition everywhere, it now believes that it is neither possible to secure nor wise to ask for a decision from the District of Columbia. The league requests, however, the legislation for local option by remonstrance petition for the protection of residence districts.

POET MILTON ADVOCATED DIVORCE, SAYS SCHURMAN

New York, Jan. 18.—Milton, the poet, was an advocate of divorce, according to President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell university. In an address before the Society of Ethical Culture, Dr. Schurman said here yesterday: "I am the last man in the world to allude to the regulation of divorce as a bright feature of the American constitution. It is a shame and danger in the extreme to which it has gone, but the other extreme would be just as bad. Milton advocated that, under certain circumstances, divorces should be permitted. We, in America, are enjoying today some of the best political principles which it has endeavored."

BOUSTED FROM TEXAS

Supreme Court Affirms Decree Against Waters-Pierce Oil Co.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The supreme court of the United States today affirmed the decree of the state of Texas, imposing a fine of \$1,623,000 on the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of St. Louis and ousting it from the state on the charge of violating the Texas anti-trust law.

The court also sustained the action of the Texas state court in the appointment of Robert J. Eckhart as receiver and thus again decided against the company. The decisions in all the cases were unanimous.

The action was begun in the state court under the anti-trust laws and resulted in a verdict directing the cancellation of the company's permit to do business in the state and fixing a penalty of \$1,623,000 for the violation of the laws from the time that the permit was issued on May 31, 1900, till April 24, 1901, when the action began. The bill charged that the company had violated the state's laws every day since it had entered the state, through a conspiracy with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to control the oil business in Texas and ousting it from the state. The penalty was at the rate of \$1500 per day from May 31, 1900, to April 1, 1903, and at the rate of \$50 per day from that time.

The case came to the supreme court on a writ of error. Justice Day announced the decision of the supreme court, affirming the findings of the Texas court. The case turned upon the point as to whether the proceedings of the state against the company had been in accordance with the constitutional requirement for due process of law. The court held that such was the case. While regarding this fine as very large, Justice Day's opinion held that it was competent to impose it.

LARGEST WEDDING CAKE EVER MADE FOR ACTUAL USE

Chicago, Jan. 18.—What is said to be one of the largest wedding cakes ever made for actual use, is receiving its finishing decorations today at a Chicago hotel. It will be sent by express to Hamilton, Ont.

The cake is nearly six feet in height, five feet in diameter at the base, weighs practically a quarter of a ton. It will be served at the wedding of Charles P. McCormick of Muscatine, Iowa, to Miss Aileen Dams, of Hamilton, January 27. There are to be 600 guests at the wedding reception.

Some of the ingredients of the cake: Ninety pounds of sugar. Ninety pounds of currants. Sixty pounds of raisins. Sixty-two pounds of citron. Thirty-seven pounds of chopped almonds. One hundred and twenty pounds of flour. One and one-half pounds of spice. Fifteen quarts of cognac. Fifteen quarts of sherry wine. Three-quarters of a pound of baking soda. All of the fruit was soaked in liquor for ten days.

TRAIN RAN INTO OPEN SWITCH, FIREMAN KILLED

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 18.—Rock Island passenger train No. 43 from Memphis to El Reno, Okla., ran into an open switch and crashed into a switch engine, killing the fireman and the switch engine. J. M. Woods, of Argenta and partly demolished both engines. The engineer of the passenger train, John Morrison, and his fireman, W. D. Dorsett, jumped before the crash. Both were hurt.

SEARCHING FOR CHILD WHO HAS BEEN KIDNAPED

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 18.—The Pittsburg police have requested the authorities here to find William Orth Todd, six years old, who has been kidnapped from Bellevue, a suburb of Pittsburg. He was on his way home from school when a woman was seen to entice him into a carriage. Detectives traced the woman and boy to Chicago where they met a man and disappeared.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE ASKS FOR LOCAL OPTION

SUIT FOR LIBEL BEGUN

Representatives of World Subpoenaed to Appear Before Grand Jury

New York, Jan. 18.—The nature of the proceedings which have been instituted against the New York World and the Indianapolis News because of the criticisms of the method by which the purchase of the Panama canal was made, was not disclosed in the brief hearing in court here today. Acting under instructions believed to have been issued by authority of the United States government, United States District Attorney Stimson, has subpoenaed Wm. B. McLaughlin, sporting editor of the World, and J. Angus Shaw, secretary of the Press Publishing company, to testify before a federal grand jury today in an action which was not described in the subpoenas. It was believed, however, to be the outcome of President Roosevelt's message to congress, in which he protested against the linking of the name of Charles P. Taft, brother of the President-elect, and J. Douglas Robinson, the President's brother-in-law, in criticisms of the canal purchase.

The examination of The World's men was halted by an order obtained by counsel for The World's editors, calling upon Mr. Stimson to show cause why the subpoenas should not be quashed.

Several other witnesses in whose behalf no information was obtained, were called before the grand jury to give evidence today. The first to be examined was H. H. Bjornswell, who is said to be connected with the Washington office of Sullivan and Cromwell, the lawyers. Mr. Bjornswell had a prominent part in the acquisition of the Panama canal. Mr. Bjornswell said that he was questioned as to whether the firm of Sullivan and Cromwell had offered to pay for the suppression of stories about the canal. He said that he replied that he knew nothing about it as he was otherwise engaged at the time of the canal negotiations.

Other witnesses who were waiting to go before the grand jury were D. M. Engelmann, of an international news service, who said he went abroad to investigate the canal purchase, and, on his return, submitted a report to the national Democratic committee which afterward got into the possession of the World.

Jonas Whitley, formerly of the World, but now the editorial writer of Sullivan and Cromwell; A. C. Rowsey of the Boston American, and John I. Weis, of the New York American, were also waiting their turn to testify. Brief arguments were heard by United States Circuit Judge Henry G. Ward today on the motion to quash the subpoenas after which an adjournment was taken until this afternoon, when Judge Ward will hear further arguments.

J. M. Bowers, of counsel for Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Shaw, argued that the form of the subpoenas was illegal, inasmuch as the following concluding words of the subpoenas "in certain cases now pending and undetermined in this said court between the United States," were crossed out, making the subpoenae read "to testify to what they may know generally."

Mr. Bowers held that the subpoenae was illegal inasmuch as it did not state the nature of the inquiry or the person against whom the subpoenae was issued, and that the proceedings were an abuse of process.

District Attorney Stimson, speaking for the United States, argued that the form of the subpoenae had been used in practice in this district for fifty years and were binding by the statutes of the United States. Mr. Stimson said:

"The same situation arises in a corporate examination to find out who is responsible. It is often impossible to find out who is responsible in a corporation. How can we name the man against whom we know who is to be indicted?"

Judge Ward interrupted to say that this was a case of practice, and that no one should be given an opportunity of bringing a man before the grand jury and rake about his affairs to make a criminal of him.

TEXAS IS MOST MORAL STATE IN THE UNION

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Texas is the most moral state in the union, says William C. Cullen, "One of the existing laws, which are really enforced, you cannot play cards on trains or in any public place, the women have to forego their eucure and bridge whist parties, or else do away with prizes. All raffles are prohibited. The fine for carrying a revolver is \$100, and in fact it is hard to get hold of such a weapon."

"Any man who kills another now is quickly and surely punished. The saloons are hermetically sealed on Sundays, must close at midnight, and three-quarters of the counties have local option."

EARTH AT MESSINA NOT QUITE SETTLED

Messina, Jan. 18.—Slight earthquake shocks continue to be experienced here at brief intervals, showing that the earth has not yet quite settled. The quakes are not being registered by the observatories in the immediate vicinity, which is evidence that the movement is local only.

POSTOFFICE CLERK COMMITS SUICIDE

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Richard Newbauer, 30 years old, a postoffice clerk, committed suicide early today by shooting himself in the head while despondent over ill-health.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF WORLD'S MARKETS

STRIKING GAINS IN THE OPENING PRICES

New York, Jan. 18.—Opening prices of stocks showed a number of striking gains, which were most among stocks of the greatest prominence. Norfolk & Western advanced 1 1/2. New York Central and American Cotton Oil 1 1/8. Kansas City Southern 1 1/2. Wash and Wash preferred, Third Avenue, Colorado Fuel and Sloss-Sheffield Steel large fractions, Amalgamated Copper declined 3/4.

Opening prices were reduced when the traders sold to realize. Some of the strong low priced stocks fell below Saturday's closing. Later support of the general market and a brisk advance in New York and London pushed prices up to about the opening figures.

For a time United States Steel was in large demand, but at 53 offerings were in excess. Prices fell back a fraction all around. Western Maryland rose 2, Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis 1 3/4 and St. Louis Southwestern preferred 1.

Chesapeake & Ohio, Atchafalva and American Agricultural Chemical declined 1, and Consolidated Gas and New Haven 2.

Bonds were firm.

NEW YORK STOCKS.